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DR. CURIE'S
CLINICAL LECTURE
ON
HOMŒOPATHY.



GENTLEMEN,—We are now about to examine a new medical science, which leads us to the completion of the old, but which still requires the aid of the latter to be in itself complete.

If we throw a glance over the past, we shall find that by means of studies made upon the bodies of the dead (*anatomy*), we are led by induction to recognise (*diagnosis*), and to class a large portion of the diseases which affect humanity. But we have hitherto required a law, for the application of the medicaments to cure them, and also a perfect knowledge of these medicaments. Hahnemann has appeared, and revealed to us, both the law of application and the science of medicaments.

It is my intention to make known to you these two branches of this new science.

Like many others, Gentlemen, I have seen a multitude of systems pass before me: I have deeply studied them all, both in theory and application, and the result of this study has been the conviction, that medical science has been actually converted by them into a tower of Babel, and that the *truth* must be sought for independent of any system. For this reason I have thanked God and Hahnemann, that the homœopathic law (*or art of curing*) has been revealed to humanity; and have proudly accepted the task of propagating and teaching it to the world.

I purpose, in these Lectures, to conduct you to theory by practice; I shall, therefore, succinctly explain all that may be necessary to the full understanding of my first lessons. For theoretical details, I refer you to the works of Hahnemann.

There is in man an ever active power, which unceasingly strives to expel from his organic structure whatever might tend to its premature disorganization; a power, of which, till the

present time, no just idea has been formed, because all labours and all observations have been hitherto directed to his already disorganized (*dead*) body; but this power is most evident in that man who, although diseased, is still in his active (*living*) state. We call it vital power, or principle.

Medicine acts in co-operation with the vital power. External symptoms being the result of the struggle which the vital principle makes against the disorganizing malady, a remedy must be administered, which, in its effects, shall offer the greatest similitude with the symptoms observed. (*Similia similibus curantur.*)

You see, Gentlemen, the importance which medicinal substances here assume. Much has already been done, but there still remains much to do. In order to acquire the science of medicaments, it has been necessary not only to try them on the living, but on man in the healthiest possible condition, that that which is only the symptom of a disease may not be confounded with the effect of the medicament. It has been necessary, also, to analyse the individuality of the remedy, in order to ascertain what preparation, and in what proportion it will be most efficacious.

These recent labours have shown, that a medicament, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, is composed of two principles, the one material, and the other essential, which may be divided and subdivided to infinity by trituration; a proceeding which, by separating the material particles, develops the essential properties, and carries the power of action beyond human calculation. And if we recollect, that a medicament is further strengthened by the vital principle, an equally beneficial power, with the action of which it combines, we shall be no longer astonished at the mode of preparing and administering it in infinitely small doses, and at its successful opposition to those diseases which present the most serious symptoms.

As to the three virus', Syccotic, Syphilitic, and Psoric, the recognised principles of every chronic malady, it is by the side of the patient that we shall verify and study them in their whole, and in their details. But before then, I request you, Gentlemen, to read with attention the works of Hahnemann, entitled '*On Chronic Diseases*;' *Organon, or the Art of Curing*; and especially, the *Materia Medica*, which cannot enter too deeply into your thoughts and the direction of your studies.

CASE.

11th November, 1839.—M. J., a female servant, aged 26 years, with brown hair, fair skin, lymphatico-sanguine temperament, of a gentle and patient temper, had been ill for four months, and attributed her malady to over work. When a child she had a scabby eruption on her head, especially behind the ears. Two years ago she was seized with a vomiting of blood, which returned four months back; she was then treated allopathically, and took various purgative pills.

Symptoms.

1. Loss of appetite.
2. Dislike to greasy food, meat, tea, coffee, and butter.
3. Great thirst, especially in the evening.
4. Vomitings of food and bile, preceded by a great sensation of weight in the stomach.
5. Fulness of the stomach, increasing in the evening.
6. The epigastrium painful to the touch.
7. A sinking, like that caused by hunger, at the pit of the stomach.
8. Palpitations in the epigastric regions, and sensation like the fluttering of wings.
9. Flatulence in the stomach and intestines.
10. Aching pains in the intestinal canal, especially at night.
11. Aching pains in the left hypochondrium, especially at night, alleviated by lying on the part, and very tender to the touch. An aching pain between the shoulders, of the same character as that in the hypochondrium, and felt at the same time.
12. Constipation; several days without evacuations, and the evacuations very hard.
13. Suspension of the menses, which had previously occurred at the time she vomited blood.
14. Sleep constantly interrupted by the pain in the stomach and intestines.
15. Disturbed dreams.
16. Lowness of spirits.

Prescription.—Pulsatilla, 2 globules, 24th dilution, to be taken at one dose, dissolved in a table spoonful of water.

Diet.—Pork, veal, game, lamb, duck, goose, greasy food,

fermented or spirituous liquors, vinegar, all acids, tea, coffee, pepper, and all spices, expressly forbidden.

For breakfast, cocoa; for ordinary food, beef, mutton, roasted or boiled fowls; fresh fish, some vegetables; light puddings and meat broths are recommended.

Water, or toast and water, as a drink.

18th *November*.—After taking the medicine the symptoms were all increased, but began to diminish at the end of three or four days; and when the patient again came for consultation on the 18th of November, an amelioration had taken place in all the symptoms, especially the vomiting, the feeling of sinking, and the constipation. The pains of the hypochondrium and between the shoulders, were the only symptoms which were not diminished.

Prescription.—Pulsatilla, 2 globules, taken at one dose, and dissolved in a spoonful of water.

25th *November*.—After having taken the medicine the symptoms again increased, but in a less degree, and were of less duration than on the former occasion. The vomiting had further diminished, the evacuations were more regular. The medicine was allowed to continue its action.

2nd *December*.—Much better the whole week; the patient had had but one vomiting, all the pains were much diminished, the thirst was less, and the appetite began to return.

Prescription.—Pulsatilla, 1 globule.

9th *December*.—Felt much better, excepting that she was a good deal troubled with flatulence; no menstruation, although two weeks beyond her usual period. The medicine was allowed to continue its action.

16th *December*.—Pain in the hypochondrium much diminished, and the hypochondrium not sore to the touch, the pain between the shoulders removed. The fulness, soreness, and flatulence of the stomach also removed. The aching of the bowels still remained, but in a lesser degree. Three hard motions during the last week. Slight craving, fluttering, and beating in the stomach. The sensation of weight at night much decreased, and the vomiting entirely removed. Appetite nearly natural, and she had now no dislike to anything. Spirits improved. Dreams, causing fear (coffins and dead people). Menstruation had not reappeared. Aching pain of the back and hips. She had caught cold, and had a coryza with a discharge of thick mucus, attended by heaviness of the forehead and aching pain in the teeth.

Prescription.—1 globule of the 24th dilution of dulcamara, to remove the effect of cold.*

CHOICE OF THE MEDICAMENT.

Several persons complain of the immense difficulty which the choice of a medicament offers; you will now find, Gentlemen, that by the arrangement I am about to point out to you, we shall be able to simplify and remove every difficulty.

We will first divide symptoms into three classes; in the first we will include all the primitive or characteristic symptoms, clearly pointing out the nature and seat of the malady; in the second we will place the consecutive symptoms, pointing out the degree of intensity of the malady; and, in the third, the sympathetic symptoms, showing the greater or lesser degree of sympathy existing between the organ affected, and certain others.

Our first care must be, to thoroughly establish and recognise the symptoms belonging to each of the above divisions; and, in order to demonstrate this, we will work the preceding case.

The case given offers the following characteristic symptoms:

At 4. Vomiting of bile and food.

At 5. Fulness of the stomach.

At 6. Pain on touching the epigastrium.

At 7. Sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Among those medicaments, the action of which is more decided upon the stomach than upon any other organ, we take those, which in their effects offer the symptoms given above, and we find that—

Bryonia, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Sulphur*, give as at 4.

Calcarea, *Lycopodium*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*, give as at 5.

Bryonia, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*, give as at 6.

And *Arnica*, *Antimonium*, *Baryta*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Gratiola*, *Ignatia*, *Natrum*, *Pulsatilla*, give as at 7.

Now, as we find that *Pulsatilla* is the medicament which offers the most perfect correspondence, we shall continue our verification with it alone.

For consecutive symptoms we have the following:—

At 2. Disgust towards greasy food, meat, tea, and coffee.

* Since the above was written, the patient has had one globule of sulphur, and six days afterwards one of pulsatilla, the effect of which has been, that the menses have returned, and she feels complete relief from all the previous symptoms.

At 8. Palpitations in the epigastric region.

At 9. Flatulence in the stomach and intestines.

At 10. Aching pain in the intestinal canal.

At 11. Pain in the hypochondrium and between the shoulders.

As the primitive symptoms have pointed out, that we have before us a phlegmasia of the stomach, known under the name of *Gastritis*; the consecutive symptoms show us that the disease has arrived at its second period. There we again find that we cannot do better than choose *Pulsatilla*.

We then reach the sympathetic symptoms, which are:—

At 1. Loss of appetite.

At 12. Constipation.

At 13. Suspension of the menses.

At 14. Interruption of slumber by pain.

At 15. Disturbed dreams.

At 16. Lowness of spirits.

And although it seems almost impossible that a medicament which, in its effects, presents the *characteristic* and *consecutive* symptoms, should not also offer the *sympathetic* symptoms; nevertheless, for the sake of accuracy, we verify it; and, as the whole of our verification answers in the affirmative, we administer *Pulsatilla* conscientiously, and with certainty, until new symptoms call for a new medicament.

However, before we definitively fix upon the medicament, we must seek further for the causes which have given rise to the alterations in the above case. The patient attributes the present *Gastritis* and the *Hematemesis* from which she has suffered, to over work. We have no doubt that these maladies may be developed by the influence of this accidental cause; but we must assuredly find their source in a more deeply-seated, predisposing cause, the influence of which will be always felt as long as that principle has not been attacked, and which we find elsewhere indicated by the chronic malady of the skin, pointed out to us by the patient. The *Psoric virus* being sufficiently demonstrated, the proper medicament must be sought for, and chosen from among the *anti-psoric* remedies. In this case we still approve of *Pulsatilla*, which will be followed by sulphur, in continuation of the *anti-psoric* treatment.

It is proper that I should here make an observation, which I have not been able to introduce sooner, from the fear of destroying the clearness of my explanations. You

will, probably, have been surprised to see the *pain in the intestinal canal* ranked among the consecutive symptoms, as it may at first appear to you to be the sign of a new disease, attacking a new organ. My answer to this is: that if the pain in the intestine did characterize a particular disease, it would not appear in a simple form; and it would be accompanied by combined symptoms, by which we should generally recognise the *Gastro-enteritis*; whilst from the form taken in this case, it simply shows us the degree of intensity to which the inflammation has arrived, which is in the act of spreading itself over the surrounding organs.

ON THE DISEASE.

If it be important, Gentlemen, to possess a thorough knowledge of the effects of a medicament, in order to apply it in conjunction with the vital principle; if it be important thoroughly to know its power of action, that we may not administer too large a dose; if it be important to have entirely ascertained the accidental and predisposing causes of diseases, that we may attack them in their sources, it is not less important to be thoroughly acquainted with diseases in their whole, and in their details, that we may acquire that promptitude of action which distinguishes the skilful practitioner.

In consequence of this conviction, and after having called your attention to the choice of a medicament, we will proceed to the study of the disease, viewed as a whole, or in detail, by showing you, always in reference to its known and classed symptoms, those medicaments which are specific in its different phases.

The generic terms, under which are comprised so many different and variable alterations, seem to us to be useful, inasmuch as they incessantly remind us of the invariable seat of the malady. We will, therefore, make use of them in all our descriptions.

Thus the term, *chronic gastritis*, which we recognise as belonging to the phlegmasia referred to in the preceding case, alone tells us in what series of medicaments we ought to seek that one which is suitable to it. We shall now see what groups of symptoms it represents.

☞ *Chronic gastritis* is very common; it chiefly attacks man between the ages of twenty and fifty, rather than in his

infancy or old age; but it often succeeds to acute gastritis, and still more often, with its peculiar form, proceeds from the influence of the following accidental causes.

The use of irritating medicaments, such as emetics in strong doses, or repeated purgatives, narcotics, astringents, iced drinks when the body is in a state of perspiration, an excess of alcoholic liquids, excesses of the table, the habitual use of food highly seasoned with pepper or spices, meats with but little of the animal principle in them, such as veal when too young, lamb, &c., too large a proportion of coffee or tea, the labours of the study, and excessive watching, strong pressure, blows, and falls on the epigastric region, chills, living in damp places, violent and concentrated passions, and fits of anger.

Chronic gastritis is slow in its development, which renders it at times more dangerous than acute gastritis, or any other malady which is more painful in the beginning, because the persons attacked with it longer hesitate in seeking the aid of medicine. It is more particularly among women that its consequences may be serious; for the menstrual courses, which monthly operate as a salutary revulsion, allow the inflammation to prey upon the mucous membrane, without sufficient violence of pain to force them to have recourse to medical aid. At the period of their cessation, this affection suddenly develops itself in so formidable a manner, that that which in the beginning appears to be less alarming in women than in men, causes regret that the more decided warnings which it gives to the latter sex have been wanting. The disease terminates in *resolution, ulceration, induration, cancer, and perforation*.

The prognosis varies according to the duration of the gastritis, its intensity, the degree of disorganization which it has effected, the age and strength of the subject; and it is, as I have just said, at the commencement, less dangerous among women than among men, on account of the revulsion caused by the menses. But if, during the course of the disease, these should cease, without reference to the age of the patient, the prognosis becomes more serious than among men, all circumstances being otherwise equal. I do not mean to say that it is always fatal, but, generally speaking, in all chronic affections of females, amenorrhœa is a bad symptom, as it often announces an advanced stage of the disease.

Chronic gastritis shows itself in various forms, and thence

arise several groups of symptoms, the description of which we will take from medical writers, at the same time showing the medicaments which correspond to these symptoms.

The *gastric derangement* of authors is certainly one of the transient forms of chronic gastritis; its symptoms consist of a sensation of uneasiness and weight in the epigastrium, a loss of appetite, eructations, nausea, inodorous risings, vomitings of yellow, greenish, and bitter bile, a yellow tint upon the *alæ nasi* and the upper lip; lastly, a sensation of fatigue and weakness.

*First Phase, known under the name
of Gastric Derangement.*

Medicaments.

1st. Sensation of uneasiness and weight in the stomach.

1st. *Bryonia, Ignatia, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, and Tartarus emeticus.*

2nd. Loss of appetite.

2nd. *Bryonia, Ign., Nux vom., Puls., and Tart emet.*

3rd. A bitter taste in the mouth.

3rd. *Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart emet.*

4th. Eructations, nausea, inodorous risings.

4th. *Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart. emet.*

5th. Efforts to vomit, and vomitings of yellow, greenish, and bitter bile.

5th. *Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart emet.*

6th. Yellow tint in the *alæ nasi* and the upper lip.

6th. *Bryon., and Nux vom.*

7th. Sensation of fatigue and weakness.

7th. *Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart emet.*

The following form of Chronic gastritis is more decided than the preceding, inasmuch as the patients feel a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, which is dissipated by the introduction of food, and which causes them to say that they require frequent eating. But this pain returns in two or three hours after a repast, and it is more acute than before the introduction of food. A throbbing is also frequently felt, which might lead to a belief in the existence of an aneurism in the ventral aorta. They moreover feel thirst, heat in the palms of the hands, sudden risings or flatuosities, lassitude in the limbs, slight pain in the head, and sometimes a tendency to sleep after eating; lastly, they are tormented by obstinate constipation. Every day, after every copious repast, this scene is renewed; appetite is scarcely ever felt, and stimulants afford only momentary relief. Almost all patients attacked by this form of *chronic gastritis* are melan-

choly. (It is described by authors under the name of *dyspepsia*.)

Second Dyspepsian Phase.

Medicaments.

1st. Painful sensation in the region of the stomach, dissipated by the introduction of food, which returns in one or two hours after eating, in a more violent manner.

1st. *Bryon., Cocculus, Ign., Nux Vom., Puls.*

2nd. Swelling of the stomach.

2nd. *Bryon., Cocc., Ign., Nux vom., Puls.*

3rd. Flutterings in the region of the stomach.

3rd. *Cocc., Nux vom., Puls., Rhus., Tart emet.*

4th. Thirst.

4th. *Bryon., Cocc., Ign., Nux vom., Puls., Rhus., Tart emet.*

5th. Heat in the palms of the hands.

5th. *Carbo veg., Cocc., Lyc., Nux, Staph.*

6th. Sudden risings, flatulence.

6th. *Bryon., Carbo veg., Nux., Puls., Sulphur.*

7th. Lassitude in all the limbs.

7th. *Bellodana, Bryon., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

8th. Pain in the head.

8th. *Bryon., Carbo veg., Cocc., Ign., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Rhus., Sulph.*

9th. Tendency to sleep after eating.

9th. *China, Graphites, Nux vom., Rhus., Sulph.*

10th. Obstinate constipation.

10th. *Bryon., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

11th. Scarcely any appetite.

11th. *Bryon., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Staphisaigria, Sulph., Tart emet.*

12th. Melancholy.

12th. *Bry., Ign., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

In a third form of *chronic gastritis*, the pain and swelling of the epigastrium immediately follow the introduction of food. If the phlegmasia occupies the splenic portion of the stomach, the muscle of the left side of the epigastric region contracts under the hand which presses it, whilst that of the opposite side remains immoveable; the same muscular contraction takes place on the right. And besides, when the inflammation is seated in the pyloric portion, the painful sensations increase two hours after eating, when the chymous paste passes into the duodenum. When the phlegmasia occupies the cardiac portion, the pain is generally felt at the moment when the alimentary ball reaches the stomach.

If we neglect these first symptoms of *gastritis*, and especially if we exasperate them by a stimulating regimen, more serious phenomena soon make their appearance. Vomitings become more frequent, the cheeks become red during digestion, the pulse accelerates, and the skin becomes dry and arid during the accomplishment of this act. Fits of a short, dry cough, not followed by expectoration, often provoking vomiting, declare themselves. (It is the gastric cough of authors.) In all the preceding degrees of *gastritis*, flesh may be preserved, and the epigastric region may not be tender to the touch, but in this last phase, loss of flesh and epigastric sensibility are almost constant. Nevertheless, there are some patients in whom nutrition is carried on effectually, notwithstanding the very advanced state of the disease.

Third Form of Chronic Gastritis.

1st. Pain and constant swelling of the epigastrium.

2nd. Frequent vomitings of bile and food.

3rd. Redness of the cheeks during digestion.

4th. Acceleration of the pulse.

5th. Skin dry and arid during digestion.

6th. Fits of a short dry cough, provoking vomitings.

7th. Wasting of flesh.

Medicaments.

1st. *Arsenic, Carb. veg., Graph., Lyc., Natrum, Carb., Puls., Sulph., Nux vom.*

2nd. *Ars., Bryon., Silicea, Nux vom., Puls., Sulph.*

3rd. *Baryta, Lycopodium, Mang., Nux., Phosphorus.*

4th. *Ars., Bryon., Car. veg., Graph., Lyc., Natrum, Carb., Nux., Puls., Sulphur.*

5th. *Ars., Belladonna, Calcarea, Graph., Lyc., Mang., Natrum, Sep., Sil.*

6th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls.*

7th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

The disease continues to increase, and we soon see the following symptoms added to the preceding. Darting pains are felt under the xyphoid appendage, or in the right hypochondrium; in the first instance the epigastric region is resisting, and the anterior coat of the stomach is manifestly thickened; in the second instance, an oblong tumour, so much more easily defined in proportion as the wasting progresses, shows itself towards the pyloric region; almost all the food is rejected by vomiting some hours after it is taken, the pulse is continually accelerated, the skin burning, dry, and arid, and these two symptoms further augment after eating; the countenance presents an earthy (*livid*) aspect, or looks like yellow wax; lastly, the vomitings become continuous, and everything is rejected,

even the lightest liquids, and in however small a quantity the patients may take them. Some persons, however, (and the instance is not rare) preserve the faculty of digesting food, even in the most advanced state of the disease; and even where a cancerous disorganization of the stomach exists, they only vomit a colourless liquid, and occasionally a part of that which they have drunk. When the *gastritis* lasts a certain time to this degree, the schirrous, or cancerous disorganization of the stomach no longer delays its operation, and later still, the matter vomited becomes blackish, and like coffee grounds, or melted suet; the cancerous disorganization is then complete.

1st. Darting pains in the xyphoid appendage, or in the right hypochondrium.

1st. *Bryon., Calc., Cocc., Coffea, Con., Lyc., Natr. mur.*

2nd. Oblong tumour towards the pyloric region.

2nd. *Ars., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Nux.*

3rd. Almost all the food rejected by vomiting, and almost as soon as taken, even to the smallest quantity of liquid.

3rd. *Ars., Bryon., Lyc., Nux, Puls., Sil., Sulph.*

4th. Pulse continually accelerated.

4th. *Ars., Bryon., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Natr., Nux., Puls.*

5th. Skin burning, dry, and arid, a symptom which further augments after repast.

5th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Sil., Sulphur.*

6th. Visage earthy, or waxen yellow.

6th. *Ars., Cocc., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

7th. Vomiting of a colourless liquid.

7th. *Ars., Calc., Puls., Lyc., Nux., Sil., Sulph.*

8th. Blackish vomitings, like coffee grounds or melted suet.

8th. *Ars., Plumbum, Veratrum.*

In very nervous, irritable individuals, accustomed to study their sensations, whose sympathies between the stomach and the brain are easily awakened by the slightest impressions, Chronic gastritis, besides the symptoms above described, is often accompanied also by headaches, ringing in the ears, giddiness, vertigos, melancholy, panic, want of sleep, and inclination to suicide. The patients are, moreover, in continual uneasiness concerning their sufferings, so that they are almost absolutely incapable of occupying themselves about anything but their health. They believe themselves to be afflicted with all the ailments which are mentioned before them, or of which they read a description. They constantly change

their physician, and their remedy; a feeling of enlargement and pain in the hypochondria accompanies all their digestions, a great quantity of inodorous gases escapes from the mouth; and, lastly, they are tormented by an obstinate constipation.

1st. Headaches.	1st. <i>Bry., Nux., Puls., Sephia., Sulph., Ver.</i>
2nd. Ringing in the ears.	2nd. <i>Ars., Bry., Calc., Conium., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sepia, Sulph.</i>
3rd. Giddiness, vertigo.	3rd. <i>All the above.</i>
4th. Melancholy.	4th. <i>Ditto.</i>
5th. Panic.	5th. <i>Calc., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Nux., Sep., Sulph.</i>
6th. Want of sleep.	6th. <i>All the above.</i>
7th. Inclination to suicide.	7th. <i>Aurum, Natrum, Nux., Puls.</i>
8th. Thoughts fixed upon their disease, uneasiness.	8th. <i>Calc., Nux., Puls.</i>
9th. Inodorous gases escaping by the mouth, with noise.	9th. <i>All.</i>
10th. Obstinate constipation.	10th. <i>Bry., Cocc., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Opium, Plumb., Sulph.</i>

A redness, or brown, or slaty gray colour, and a thickening of the mucous gastric membrane, are the alterations most frequently to be met with in the dead body after chronic gastritis; sometimes this membrane is found to be more or less destroyed, or rather converted into a gelatinous mass. It is often thickened and converted into a fatty substance, every where homogenous; this disposition is especially observed at the pylorus, which more often, as well as other parts of the organ, presents encephaloid matter, melanosis, cartilaginous, and bony transformations; but these alterations are no longer the signs of chronic gastritis, they are the commencement of the schirrous state. Sometimes the thickening of the walls of the stomach is almost entirely formed by the muscular tunic, which is hypertrophied. Ulcerations are rare, but, nevertheless, more frequent, as I have already said, than after acute gastritis. They usually occupy the thickened and degenerated portions of the membrane; they are sometimes found cicatrized. Perforations are more frequent in chronic gastritis than in the acute form of that disease.

As we have before said, Gentlemen, it cannot be denied, that the use of strong doses of medicaments is among the accidental causes of a great number of the chronic phlegmasias which we so often meet with in the course of our practice. Gastritis, enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and all maladies having their principal seat in the stomach and abdomen, are more particularly developed by the abuse of medicaments, prepared and administered as they were, before a fixed law had made every branch of medicine a complete and exact science. It is to be regretted that this immense progress is not yet universally recognised, and more particularly so, for medicamentous maladies, which are so much the more dangerous, as the apogee of the science must have been attained in order to recognise, and to know how to attack them at their source.

Here you will observe another powerful reason why the greatest attention should be paid when enquiring into the causes of an affection; for when a disease has been developed by the influence of a medicament administered according to the erroneous method hitherto pursued, the only way of curing it is to administer the antidote of that medicament.

A medicament seems to have a double action, viz. the primitive action, which is proper to it; and the secondary action, which is entirely opposed to the first. We may find an example of this in a medicament, the property of which is to produce a relaxation of the intestines by its primitive effect, and which, by its secondary effect, produces constipation, more or less strong, according as the purging shall have been more or less marked.

We shall further dilate on this phenomenon in the following lectures; but, until then, that which has been said at the commencement of the present will be sufficient.

After having shown you the groups of symptoms, which we comprehend under the generic term of chronic gastritis, I shall call your attention towards those medicaments, the effects of which present us, not only with the malady in its whole, but, also, in all the different forms in which we find it in practice.

If the primitive symptoms of a disease characterize the disease, the sympathetic symptoms characterize the medicament.

We shall commence by *pulsatilla* and *nux vomica*, which offer the chief resources in *gastritis*, and the employment of

which is almost always sought for, either as intermediary, or fundamental medicaments. To obtain satisfactory results, it is merely necessary to administer 1 or 2 globules of the 24th or 30th dilution.

PULSATILLA

will be found so much the more specific against corporeal alterations, in proportion as there shall be lowness of spirits, and a propensity towards quiet sorrow, at least gentleness and resignation, especially if, while in health, the patient be benevolent and gentle (even giddy and careless). It principally agrees, therefore, with those of lymphatic complexions, and, consequently, is but little suitable to persons who are prompt in their own defence, and precipitate in their movements.

Pulsatilla agrees with fair persons, and females, whose menstruation is sluggish, and with those patients whose symptoms increase towards evening.

NUX VOMICA

is most efficacious in corporeal alterations, where the patient possesses an ardent, lively, and active temperament, or a disposition for mischief and anger. Among the chronic affections, against which *Nux vomica* displays its good effects, we may distinguish those arising from an abuse of coffee and wine, from a sedentary life, and from excess of literary labour. It is, therefore, more suitable to men than to women.

Nux vomica agrees with dark complexions, women, with whom menstruation is usually premature or too abundant, and with patients whose symptoms increase before mid-day.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

PULSATILLA.

NUX VOMICA.

PRIMITIVE SYMPTOMS.

Cramping pains in the stomach, which terminate in vomiting.

Pressure in the epigastrium in the morning, and after eating, with vomitings of food some hours after repast.

Distension in the region of the stomach; soreness like that of a bruise.

Cramp in the stomach after eating, or when fasting. Contraction of the stomach.

Contraction and relaxation alternately, in the epigastric region.

Pressure in the epigastrium after eating, with throbbings in this part.

Pressure in the pit of the

PULS.

Pressure, heaviness at first, then tearing pain in the pit of the stomach.

Cardialgia an hour after eating.

Weight in the stomach like that of a stone.

Spasm in the stomach in the morning, as if after a long fast, which ceases after eating.

Gnawing pain in the stomach, a sort of devouring hunger, which ceases in a short time.

Throbbing, sensibility to the touch in the epigastrium, like that of the arteries.

NUX.

stomach, followed by distension.

Tearing pain in the pit of the stomach, which is dissipated by eating.

Burning sensation in the epigastrium and cardia. Burning pain in the stomach, and below it, accompanied by uneasiness after eating.

Pressure in the stomach like that of a stone.

Spasm in the stomach which subsides into heat. Pressure and spasmodic pain, from the pharynx to the pit of the stomach.

Ravenous hunger, followed by a feeling of satiety and fullness.

A throbbing sensation in the pit of the stomach.

A sensation as of something turning about in the region of the stomach.

Palpitations in the region of the stomach, and throbbings perceptible to the touch.

Violent shootings in the pit of the stomach.

Great tenderness in the region of the stomach, produced by external pressure,

Distension in the epigastrium, with pains when touched.

SECONDARY SYMPTOMS.

A putrid, herbaceous taste at the bottom of the throat, the interior of the mouth covered with a disagreeably smel-

Bitter taste at the bottom of the throat.

An acid, or putrid taste in the mouth in the morning.

PULS.

ling mucus in the morning, on awaking.

A mucous, salt, bitter, insipid, earthy, or sweetish taste in the mouth.

Taste in the mouth like that of putrid meat, with vomiting.

A bitter taste with a desire for acid, followed by cold, and cold sweat.

Taste of pus in the mouth, in the morning.

Empyreumatic taste in the mouth, in the morning.

A sweetish taste in the saliva.

A bitter taste in drinking, eating, and chewing, especially of bread, or after having swallowed solid food or liquids.

Dislike to bread, butter, and milk.

Bread appearing sour and dry.

Diminution of taste for all sorts of food.

Want of appetite from fullness of the stomach.

Absence of thirst.

Thirst in the evening.

Fat meats, pork, and pastry derange the stomach.

Nausea, and a desire to vomit, accumulation of mucus in the mouth, which soon gives place to a sour taste.

Sensation rising in the throat as if a worm were crawling there.

Sensation of nausea, and desire to vomit after meals, with a grumbling in the sub-costal region.

Vomiting, with darting pain

NUX.

A bitter taste in the mouth, especially when expectorating saliva or mucus.

Empyreumatic taste in bread.

Mucous, acid, herbaceous, metallic, sharp or putrid taste, with discontent and languor in the morning.

Disagreeable, and almost sulphuric taste in the mouth and nose.

Solid food and drink leave an acid taste in the mouth.

Milk, causing sourness.

Hunger, with repugnance to all sorts of food, especially bread and coffee.

Food seems to have no taste.

Hunger; however little may be eaten, a feeling of great satiety.

Hunger, with aversion to food.

Thirst in the afternoon.

Thirst, but water and beer cause disgust.

Liquids load the stomach.

Nausea when attempting to eat.

Periodical nausea.

Sickness with nausea, and salivation in the morning.

Constant nausea and vomiting, especially in the morning, and after eating.

Vomiting of food; chronic vomiting of solids and liquids.

The throat dry in the morning on awaking, and foetidity of breath, of which the patient is sensible.

Regurgitation of a bitter, sour, or aqueous liquid.

PULS.

in the back, which is directed towards the omoplatæ.

Vomiting, with effort, of an aqueous, green matter after eating, which has a sour smell, and burus like fire in the larynx.

A flowing of saliva to the mouth, as if vinegar had been drunk.

Tearing and shootings in the sub-costal region, as if there were an abscess there.

Tension, dragging pains in the hypocondria.

Insupportable sensation of dryness in the throat, and upon the tongue (without visible dryness), with thirst; and nevertheless internal repugnance, like a sort of desire to vomit, which prevents drinking.

Food seems too salt, and after eating it, a salt, scraping taste rises in the throat for more than an hour.

Regurgitation of a bitter liquid.

Risings of the smell and taste of that which has been eaten.

Noisy eructations.

Bilious, bitter, or sour risings.

NUX.

After rising, a fœtid vapour seems to escape from the mouth.

Acid, bitter, sour, or aqueous risings.

Cramping, putrid, sour risings.

Bitter risings when fasting.

Risings of bitter taste and smell, with yawnings after eating.

CONSECUTIVE FITS.

During a sensation in the pit of the stomach as if something were torn away, with heaviness in the same place; rising and regurgitation of an aqueous liquid (without vomiting).

Shocks which rise from the

A sort of syncope after dinner, with nausea and puffs of heat; all cease on lying down.

Sudden attacks of nausea and sickness after dinner, then much rising without taste or smell.

Often seeming to be on the

PULS.

stomach into the larynx, with tension and pain in the throat, accompanied by uneasiness, and a sensation of internal heat, which ceases after eating.

NUX.

point of having risings, but they do not come, and the œsophagus then appearing as if contracted by a spasm.

Agitation of the blood in the body, with nausea and disagreeable sensations, which wander to different parts of the body.

Weakness, anxiety, uneasiness, general pain like that after a strong purgative, on leaving the dinner table. The uneasiness arises from the pit of the stomach.

Vomitings of mucus.

Sour smell and taste, towards evening, with headache, dragging pains round the lower part of the skull.

At night, tingling of the hands and feet, with heat in the face, and at the pit of the stomach, where heat and pressure are felt.

The heat rises to the throat; the patient seized with nausea, anxiety, and confusion; a feeling of stupidity and ringing in the ears.

Nausea in the evening, accompanied by a feeling of anxiety, with a trembling which obliges the patient to lean the head against some object.

Sudden fits, shortly after dinner, paleness of face, nausea, rising from the pit of the stomach; anxiety and trembling all over the body, with increasing languor, until the patient is obliged to lie down.

SYMPATHETIC SYMPTOMS.

PULS.

Heaviness in the head.

Confusion in the head, and pain in the forehead, as if splitting in two.

Stupidity in the head and pains in the eyes.

Tearing cephalalgia: the brain is affected from the moment of waking.

Shooting, piercing pain in the parietes, with dimness of sight, hummings in the ears, and vertigos.

Cephalalgia in the temples, as if they were pressed by a tight ligature.

Sharp dartings, which traverse the brain after dinner till the evening, intermingled with shiverings and attacks of syncope.

Cephalalgia, like the pulsations of arteries in the brain.

Cephalalgia in the occiput, throbbings, isochrone to the pulse.

Headache with loaded stomach; heat in the eyes.

Throbbings in the arteries all over the body, which are especially felt in the morning.

The urine red, or brown.

Urine having a sediment like brick-dust.

Great lassitude in the limbs, as if after a long walk, with trembling of the knees.

Tension of the knees after walking.

Languor and sleep after waking, impossible to keep awake.

NUX.

Frequent attacks of vertigo. Chronic vertigo.

Vertigo in the evening, and in bed, as if objects were turning round.

Emptiness in the head, like that after a nocturnal debauch.

Vertigo, turning round with obscured sight, and loss of consciousness.

Vertigo after eating.

Confusion in the head after mental labour.

Congestion of blood towards the head.

Heaviness in the head, especially in the morning, with vertigo.

Cephalalgia after thinking, as if the skull would burst.

Cephalalgia after eating, or in the morning, increased by motion.

Shooting cephalalgia on one side of the head, with nausea, and vomiting of sour matter.

Heat and redness of the cheeks after eating, the head being confused.

Great dryness at the bottom of the throat after dinner.

Heat of the head during dinner.

Dry cough at night, excited by a tickling below the larynx.

Anxious oppression in the night and morning, and after eating.

Throbbings of the heart.

Fatigued in the morning when rising; the arms and

PULS.

Aching pain in the limbs, and especially the joints, which oblige the patient to stretch the limbs, accompanied by heat all over the body—without thirst.

Idleness ; wishing always to remain sitting or lying.

The limbs seem as if bruised.

Agitated slumber.

Heat during the night, which obliges the patient to be uncovered.

Agitated slumber, with horrible starting dreams ; anguish on waking, as if a crime had been committed.

Trembling all over the body, with cold sweat.

In children, a desire to be always carried ; sighs and groans during evacuation.

Sinking, discouragement, irresolution, cross and hypochondriac humours.

Anxiety, sadness, timidity, weeping, or gentleness and complaisance.

Anxiety and agitation, with fear of death.

Distress, especially in the epigastrium, even causing suicide.

NUX.

legs ache as if they had been lying on too hard a bed.

Weight and lassitude in the arms and legs, by fits, especially on rising.

Numbness of the arms, hands, legs, calves, and feet.

The legs bend and totter.

Convulsive pains in the legs.

Numbness of the legs during dinner.

Bending of the knees, with trembling and weakness.

Sudden pains, like shocks, which shake and traverse the whole body.

Dislike to motion and the open air.

Wish to lie down.

Great irritability of the nervous system.

Wasting of flesh, especially in children.

Great uneasiness in the morning.

Great diurnal somnolence, especially after eating.

Great agitation at night.

No pain ; sometimes obliged to be covered up, at others uncovered.

Startings and alarm when sleeping.

Waking at about three in the morning, with an increase of symptoms.

Bad dreams ; frightful, troubled, disgusting, and uneasy dreams.

Dislike to every species of labour of the mind, or any other ; desire to be always lying down.

Discontent and extreme

NUX.

sadness after eating, with the feeling of an overloaded stomach.

Bad humour after eating, which causes offence to be taken at everything which is said.

Great distress towards evening; often accompanied by palpitations of the heart, and a desire to commit suicide.

Ill-humoured, quarrelsome, violent, and choleric temper; suspicious, prompt, ardent, and zealous.

Mischievous, malicious, and contradictory.

Irresolution.

GASTRITIS. ARSENIC.

Characteristic Symptoms.

Pressure in the stomach after eating—pressure and burning sensation in the præcordial region of the stomach, the abdomen, and the rectum—aching and uneasiness in the præcordial region—pains in the region of the stomach during vomiting.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Constant nausea, with vomiting and diarrhœa—violent vomiting and choking—chronic vomiting of food, followed by bile—violent vomiting of water mixed with mucus—vomiting of black matter—vomiting of green matter with diarrhœa, immediately after having drunk a very small quantity of liquid—no power of tasting food—violent desire to drink cold water, but which can only be taken in a very small quantity.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigos in the evening—vertigo with throbbings in the head on assuming an erect posture—heaviness and sensation of emptiness in the head, with a buzzing noise in the ears in a room, which subsides in the open air—throbbing, frontal, cephalalgia, with desire to vomit—face pale and earthy—face

yellow, with sunken eyes surrounded by a bluish circle—ulceration of the lips, aphthæ in the mouth—fœtid breath—palpitations of the heart with great anguish—rending pains in the back and lower limbs—torpor of the limbs—wasting of flesh—desire to lie down and sudden weakness—restoration of strength on lying down, a wish to rise again, but instantly falling down—want of sleep during the night, with agitation and constant tossing about—awaking with a sudden start, and trembling during sleep—uncasiness and nocturnal pains which force the patient to quit the bed—moral excitability—pettishness—excessive fear of death—madness.

GASTRITIS. BRYONIA.

Primitive Symptoms.

Pressure like that of a stone on the stomach after eating—burning sensations in the stomach—all food lies heavily in the stomach and returns by *regurgitation*—burning sensation in the epigastrium—shooting sensations in the epigastrium—vomiting of food.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Return of the taste of food, or a bitter flavour after eating, or when the stomach is empty—efforts to vomit with suffocation—hiccup with suffocation and vomitings of that which has been eaten, or of bile—suppression of evacuation—obstinate constipation.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigo—frontal and burning cephalalgia—yellow earthy tint—redness and burning heat every day after eating—putrid odour from the mouth—tongue white and foul—bitter, insipid, clammy, and putrid taste in the mouth—extreme thirst—repugnance to food—general, hot, shooting pains after slight emotions—want of sleep—frequent desire to yawn—vivid dreams—irritability—pettishness—choleric fits—anxiety.

GASTRITIS. CALCAREA.

Primitive Symptoms.

Weakness of the stomach, with slow digestion—oppression in the stomach after eating, accompanied by cough—cramp in the stomach—pressure in the epigastrium, with sharp pain—cramp in the stomach, with vomiting of food.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Vomitings of acid matter—bitter taste in the mouth in the morning—hunger a short time after eating—hunger in the morning—constant and violent thirst, especially after having drunk anything cold, with loss of appetite—chronic disgust for animal food—bitter risings.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigos—chronic attacks of the head, as if there were a board before this part—giddiness and trembling before breakfast—pale and yellow tint—constant expectoration of acid saliva—constipation—laxity, and a sensation in the limbs as if they had been beaten, after evacuation—irritability before evacuation—urine foetid, with a white sediment—sudden lassitude—extreme lassitude after a moderate walk in the open air—faintness—swooning—somnia during the day, and desire to sleep early in the evening—uneasy dreams—frequent reveries—nocturnal oppression, with heat, anxiety, and agitation in bed—oppression in the epigastrium at night, with pressure on the larynx and in the head—thirst during the night—nervous weakness—uneasiness at twilight—morose humour, with heaviness in the legs—fits of despair at the loss of health—melancholy,

GASTRITIS. COCCULUS.

Primitive Symptoms.

Violent cramps in the stomach—a feeling of tightness in the stomach—gripings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of breathing—fulness of the stomach, which impedes respiration—cramp in the stomach immediately after eating—anxious oppression of the epigastrium—desire to vomit while eating—risings, with pains in the stomach and præcordial region.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Nausea, even to faintness—foetid risings, with desire to vomit—putrid risings—violent risings when empty—metallic taste in the mouth—acid taste in the mouth, especially after eating—extreme disgust for every species of food, whether for eating or for drinking—bread tasting acid—tongue yellow, and loaded—evacuations hard, and difficult—constipation.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigo resembling intoxication—desire to vomit on rising

in bed, and which forces the patient to lie down again, especially after eating and drinking—cephalalgia, as if the head were empty and hollow—heaviness and heat in the eyes—blue circle round the eyes—numbness of the hands—soreness in the limbs on being touched—all the symptoms, especially those of the head, aggravating after drinking, eating, sleeping, or speaking—pains generally accompanied by sadness—sleep interrupted by alarming anxiety and agitation—uneasy, frightful dreams—sharp and sudden pains—extreme moral sensibility—disposition to take offence at everything, accompanied by choler.

GASTRITIS. IGNATIA.

Primitive Symptoms.

Pains in the stomach, which disturb sleep, and increase on pressure—burning sensation in the stomach—obtuse pain in the epigastrium on pressure—sensation of weakness and emptiness in the epigastrium.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Nausea, with agitation and anxiety—regurgitation of undigested food—regurgitation of bitter water in the mouth—hiccup always succeeding eating or drinking—aversion to eating or drinking—repugnance to milk—the taste of milk lasting a long time in the mouth.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigo, with dazzling before the eyes—heaviness of the head—sharp tearing pains in the brain, with throbbing—pale complexion—cracks and bleeding of the lips—pain on the internal surface of the lower lip as if it were excoriated—tongue moist, white, and loaded—the mouth constantly full of mucus—evacuations hard—tenesmus—urine watery—limbs heavy and bending—pricking numbness in the limbs—violent yawnings, with a sensation of dislocation of the jaw—feelings of alarm—irresolution.

GASTRITIS. LYCOPEDIUM.

Primitive Symptoms.

Pressure of the stomach—pressure of the stomach, with a bitter taste after eating—pain in the stomach, with shivering,

and torpor of the hands—swelling of the epigastrium, with pain when touched.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Nausea—frequent nausea, in the morning when fasting—greasy, acid risings—fits of violent hiccup—tightness and fullness of the chest after having eaten—a bitter taste in the mouth in the morning—inmoderate hunger—bulimia—absence of thirst—loss of appetite—repugnance to cooked and hot food, to brown bread, and meat.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigos, with vomiting—heat in the head—congestion of blood towards the head—heaviness in the head—cephalgia, with faintness and great internal agitation—hair becoming grey—smarting in the eyes—faintness produced by music, noise, or the sound of an organ—frequent attacks of heat in the face—complexion yellow, pale, livid, with deep wrinkles—a blue circle round the eyes, and a blue tint upon the lips—the teeth turning yellow—evacuations difficult—exoneration requiring great effort—constipation—sensible weakness—especially during repast, with a horror of motion—fermentation of blood in the evening, with agitation and trembling—want of internal strength—fatigue in the limbs on first awaking—constant desire to lie down—frequent yawnings and somnolence—somnolence during the day, and early in the evening—falling asleep late—sleep agitated with frightful, anxious dreams, and frequent wakings—night-mare—fear of solitude—irritability and touchiness, with a desire to weep—weakness—obstinacy—choler—extreme indifference.

GASTRITIS. SILECIA.

Primitive Symptoms.

Pressure of the stomach like that of a stone—pressure of the stomach after drinking quickly—chronic pressure of the stomach—sourness and vomitings successively after eating—pain in the epigastrium on pressure—gripings in the epigastrium some time after eating.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Risings of the taste of that which has been eaten—sourness, with shuddering. Nausea in the morning, followed by regur-

gitations of bitter water—constant nausea and vomitings—nausea every morning, with cephalalgia, and pain in the eyes when they turn—vomitings after drinking—loss of appetite, with violent thirst—repugnance to warm food, only able to eat that which is cold—disgust to meat—infants refuse to suck, and vomit after sucking.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigos, so as to cause falling—vertigos, with nausea—confusion in the head—giddiness in the evening like intoxication—congestion of blood towards the head, with throbbings—daily weight in the head, especially towards the forehead—livid complexion—paleness in the face—dull pains in the teeth—mucus constantly in the mouth—constipation, with efforts unattended by any result—mucous evacuations—numbness of the arms and legs—sensibility to atmospheric variations—faintness—swoonings—great wasting—sleeping late—numerous and anxious dreams and dozings, with frequent wakings—want of sleep, occasioned by fermentation of the blood, and heat in the head—night-mare—anxiety and uneasiness—cross in temper—discouragement, with internal disgust to life.

GASTRITIS. SULPHUR.

Primitive Symptoms.

Sensibility in the region of the stomach—pressure of the stomach after eating—cramp in the stomach during the night—raking in the epigastrium—burning sensation in stomach and epigastrium.

Consecutive Symptoms.

Nausea after eating—nausea with vomitings of acid, bitter, and aqueous matter—a cold sweat over the face—vomitings of food—fœtid risings during the night—regurgitations of food—sourness—salivation—aphthæ—fœtid breath after eating.

Sympathetic Symptoms.

Vertigo—confusion in the head with a difficulty of thinking—cephalgia with nausea—pale, sickly complexion—eyes sunken and surrounded by a blue circle—total loss of appetite with a repugnance to bread and meat—insipidity of food—appetite only for acid aliment—however small the repast, a

pressure like a weight on the chest—bitterness in the mouth in the morning, which disappears after eating—desire for evacuations without result—evacuations thick, knotty—chronic constipation—evacuations only every two or three days—dry cough—numbness of the limbs—universal agitation which admits of no repose—wasting away—feeling more ill when standing upright—diurnal somnolence, insurmountable in the afternoon and evening by candlelight—getting to sleep late—sleepless, agitated nights—late sleep in the morning, unrefreshing—nightmare—irritability—ill humour and weakness—agitation and precipitation—anxiety in the evening—sadness and sinking.

REPORT

OF THE

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY was opened to the Public on the 1st of October, 1839, for the double purpose of relieving the poorer classes, and of instructing those who intend to follow the medical profession.

This Institution has been in existence for two years, and during that time more than two thousand patients have been cured in it; but as it was not made sufficiently public before the month of October, 1839, the report will only contain an account of those cases which have occurred since that period.

Almost all the diseases which have come before the DISPENSARY, since it has been open to public observation, having been Chronic maladies, and most of them reckoned incurable by the old mode of treatment, it is not surprising that few cures have been performed. All have required a long and continued series of remedies. Nevertheless, a greater or lesser amelioration has been evident in those patients in whom, till then, only an increase of suffering had taken place; giving so sure a sign of ultimate success, that we are enabled beforehand to say, decidedly, that wherever we find amelioration, two or three months will effect a cure.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT "THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY."

From October 1st, to November 30th, 1839.

Name and Sex.	Age.	No. of Entries.	How long ill before coming into the Dispensary.	When Admitted.	Disease.	Prognosis.	Result.
J. D. (male)	yrs. 4	50	3 weeks	20th Nov.	<i>Head Affections.</i> Arachnitis, chronic	Dangerous	Remains much the same; does not attend regularly
J. C. (female)	19	38	3 days	14th Nov.	Cephalalgia, acute, with inflammatory fever	Favourable	None at present, having been only once
E. C. "	25	37	8 months	6th Nov.	Ditto, chronic	Very uncertain, the occupation (book folding) tending constantly to renew the affection	Considerable amendment
J. G. "	30	43	2 "	18th Nov.	Ditto ditto, with chronic bronchitis	Will recover	None as yet, having been only once
J. F. (male)	43	21	whole life	29th Oct.	Ditto ditto, with dyspepsia	Not incurable; but having been affected from childhood, will require a long course of treatment to make a complete cure	Slight improvement
E. C. (female)	37	41	4 months	16th Nov.	Ditto ditto, nervous	Favourable	Improvement
M. B. "	11	51	from birth	20th Oct.	Ditto ditto, with chronic gastritis, worms, and great debility	Ditto	Is cured, but should continue the treatment some time longer
W. S. (male)	14	64	from 3 ^d year	19th Nov.	Ditto ditto, with worms	Serious, but may recover if he will undergo a sufficiently long course of treatment.	Gradually improving
J. H. "	24	52	2 years	21st Nov.	<i>Mental Affections.</i> Disordered state of mind from onanism and fright	Favourable, if the treatment be properly followed up by the patient	Entirely well except a slight headache and a little debility
P. J. (female)	35	5	10 "	8th Oct.	Ditto ditto, with indigestion and menorrhagia		Has not attended regularly

Chest Affections, &c.			
H. J. P. (male)	62	15 many years	26th Oct.
J. B. (female)	18	3 days	11th Oct.
W. L. (male)	44	7 years	4th Sept. 1838
J. B. "	55	1 year	22nd Oct.
J. J. M. "	70	6 months	1st July
E. L. "	55	1 year	14th Oct.
G. J. (male)	36	4 years	28th Oct.
W. B. "	36	6 weeks	28th Oct.
M. G. (female)	29	5 years	3rd Nov.
J. B. (male)	60	4 months	29th April
M. A. L. (fem.)	30	4 years	25th Oct.
H. D. (male)	23	3 "	30th Nov.
A. S. (female)	37	from infan.	14th Oct.
E. H. "	15	3 months	14th Nov.
J. G. (male)	18	7 "	11th June

Asthma, and chronic ulcers on the leg	Unfavourable	No change at present
Bronchitis, acute	Favourable	Unknown, having come but once
Ditto, chronic	Difficult to cure, but not fatal	Well-marked improvement
Ditto ditto	Favourable	None as yet, having attended irregularly
Ditto ditto	Entire recovery doubtful, from advanced age	Gradual improvement, notwithstanding several relapses
Ditto ditto	Unfavourable	None, having been only once
Ditto ditto	Favourable	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto	Curable	Was improving, when he took fresh cold
Ditto ditto, in an advanced stage, combined with metritis and dyspepsia	Serious, but not incurable; the case being very complicated, will require a long course of treatment	Slight amelioration; relapse from taking cold
Bronchitis, chronic, with dyspepsia	Curable; but rendered more difficult by his age	Great improvement
Ditto ditto, with chronic hæmoptysis, enteritis, and metritis	Very serious	Not having been sufficiently under treatment no inference can be drawn
Ditto ditto, in an advanced stage	Ditto ditto	Gradual improvement
Catarrh, chronic, of the chest	Serious, and not likely to recover perfectly from the nature of her occupation (street hawk) which exposes her to continual relapses	Rather better
Cynanche, acute; stoppage of menses for three months	Favourable	Cured of both affections
Phthisis in the beginning of the third stage	Fatal. This disease is not incurable in this stage, but the nature of the patient's occupation (being a weaver), exposure to cold and the want of proper comforts will prevent the cure.	Gradual improvement for the present, notwithstanding the bad weather

* There are a few cases which had been under treatment before the Dispensary was removed to Ely Place, October, 1839.

Name and Sex.	Age.	No. of Entry.	How long ill before coming into the Dispensary.	When Admitted.	Disease.	Prognosis.	Result.
M. B. (female)	Yrs. 32	237	1 year	6th Feb. 1837	<i>Chest Affections, &c.</i> Scirrhus of the left mamma	This patient had been pronounced incurable by her former medical attendants, except by the knife; the disease being very far advanced, it will be very difficult, though not impossible to effect a cure.	The tumour is nearly dispersed, only a slight thickening of the skin remaining The general health is quite re-established
M. J. "	26	33	4 months	11th Nov.	<i>Digestive Organs, &c.</i> Gastritis chronic (dyspepsia) Ditto ditto Ditto ditto Ditto ditto Ditto ditto in the third stage	Favourable	Great improvement
R. P. (male)	21	47	1 year	20th Nov.		Ditto	Slight ditto
T. W. "	53	53	16 "	23rd Nov.		Serious, but not incurable	Improving gradually
T. T. "	53	71	20 "	30th Nov.		Favourable, but will require long treatment	Great improvement
S. C. (female)	53	729	7 "	27th March		Curable, but will require long treatment	Ditto ditto for the present Has been treated allopathically, without benefit, at an hospital
W. W. (male)	26	614	2 "	20th Dec. 1838	Ditto ditto, third stage verging into cancer	Very serious, but not altogether incurable	Great improvement
M. G. (female)	30	12	10 months	23rd Oct.	Ditto ditto, with sick headache and weakness of the left knee	Favourable; long treatment will be required for the knee	General health quite re-established; the knee is much the same.
E. W. "	26	783	7 "	26th April	Ditto ditto, and chronic catarrh	Ditto, but will require long treatment	Gradual improvement; relapse of the catarrh from a cold
C. S. "	10	67	2 "	23rd Nov.	Ditto ditto, with great emaciation	May recover	Amelioration of gastric symptoms: is now under treatment for a cold
S. C. "	52	37	6 "	14th Nov.	Ditto ditto, with chronic ulcers of the leg	Will probably recover, but with difficulty	Considerable amelioration of all the symptoms
M. P. "	48	412	2 weeks	13th Oct. 1838	Ditto ditto, with head-ache and palpitation of the heart	Favourable, but will require long treatment to effect a complete cure.	Great improvement

W. Mrs. "	40	268	3 weeks	Vomiting during pregnancy, with great debility	Favourable. This patient, during seven previous pregnancies, was constantly laid up, and unable to attend to her business, in consequence of continual vomiting and great weakness, which were treated allopathically without benefit; about two years and a half ago she became again in the family way, and derived much relief from Homœopathic treatment.	Gradual improvement; has not been laid up a single day, though at present in the family way.
C. C. "	54	22	10 years	Chronic enteritis	May recover	Much the same
J. W. "	41	847	16 "	Ditto ditto, and mereurial affection	Ditto, but requiring long treatment on account of the mereurial affection	Improving
M. W. "	60	29	30 "	Gastro-Enteritis, chronic	Curable	Was much better when she last came
C. S. (male)	56	64	5 months	Ditto ditto	Serious, but not incurable; will require long treatment	Gradual improvement
R. J. (female)	40	34	5 weeks	Ditto ditto	Favourable	Quite well, but should continue the treatment sometime longer to make the cure permanent
T. G. (male)	28	836	3 months	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Much better
A. F. (female)	26	857	3 years	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Slight improvement
W. C. (male)	35	40	1 "	Ditto ditto, with lowness of spirits	Ditto	Was better; has only been twice
C. D. (female)	52	49	3 weeks	Ditto with an affection from the abuse of tea and spirits	Ditto, if a proper diet be followed	Remains much the same
G. Mrs. "	48	310	14 years	Ditto ditto, with nervous headache, rheumatic and mercurial affection	Very difficult to cure, on account of the complication of affections	Was getting much better, when she fell down stairs, for which accident she had appropriate treatment; has not been since to the institution.
E. M. "	70	14	"	Gastro-Enteritis, chronic, in a very advanced stage, complicated with hysteria and worms	Very serious; will require long treatment.	Gradual improvement, then several relapses, followed by improvement again, which continues
B. M. "	26	48	9 "	Gastro-Enteritis, chronic, with chronic bronchitis	Favourable, but will require long treatment	Great improvement

Name and Sex.	Age.	No. of Years.	How long ill before coming into the Dispensary.	When Admitted.	Disease.	Prognosis.	Result.
A. S. (female)	Yrs. 24	36	6 weeks	14th Nov.	<i>Digestive Organs, &c.</i> Gastro-enteritis, chronic, with costiveness	Favourable	Great improvement
R. S. "	40		7 years	17th May 1338	Ditto ditto, with rheumatism	Ditto	Ditto
F W. (male)	10	9	6 weeks	22nd Oct.	<i>Abdomen, &c.</i> Ascites	Dangerous, but with a probability of cure	Is now improving
M. T. "	1yr. 6m	28		6th Nov.	Diarrhoea from teething	Favourable	Cured
J. W. "	75	44	10 years	19th Nov.	Do., chronic, & chronic colitis	Ditto	Quite well
A. D. "	59	849	4 "	14th Sept.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Considerable improvement
C. B. "	4	848	22 "	30th Sept.	Prolapsus ani	Will probably recover	Much the same
C. W. "	29	4	6 "	16th Oct.	Strangury	Favourable	Cured
A. R. (female)	49	178	7 "	4th Sept.	Diarrhoea, acute, gonorrhoea, head-ache, with deafness and chronic gastritis	Favourable, except for the deafness, the recovery from which is uncertain	Improvement
C. C. "	19	19	2 years	28th Oct.	<i>Uterine Affections, &c.</i> Chlorosis in an advanced stage	Very difficult to cure	Well-marked improvement
J. B. "	48	3	11 months	15th Oct.	Metritis, chronic	Serious, but not incurable	Evident amendment as to the uterine affection; suffers now from worms, and the abuse of tea
E. T. "	21	519	3 "	20th Oct.	Ditto ditto, with cessation of menses and catarrh of the chest	Favourable	Gradual improvement
S. E. "	35	8	6 years	20th Oct.	Metritis, chronic	Not altogether fatal; but from the advanced state of the disease will require a length of time, if the cure should be possible	Much the same

<i>Eruptive, Scrofulous, and Mercurial Affections.</i>							
J. G. (male)	44	854	18 months	27th Sept.	Herpetic eruption on lips	Will require long treatment	Has not been more than twice
S. G. "	25	253	1½ years	30th Aug.	Ditto ditto all over of a bad character	Very serious, recovery doubtful	Considerable improvement
E. J. (female)	49	760	3 "	18th April	Ditto ditto on the foot, with dyspepsia	Favourable, but requiring long treatment	Nearly well
R. D. "	53	26	many years	5th Nov.	Seabby ditto on head, with chronic giddiness	Long treatment requisite for chronic affections of the skin	Much the same; the treatment was interrupted by a cold, which was cured by appropriate means
S. A. C. "	7	21	2 months	9th Nov.	Ditto ditto behind the ears	Favourable	Cured
W. C. (male)	37	538	12 years	21st Nov. 1838	Secondary syphilis	The long duration of the affection, and the impaired state of the constitution, render the prognostic very serious, though the cure is not impossible	Slow amendment, being very liable to relapses from the slightest cold
M. T. (female)	50	45	7 "	19th Nov.	Mercurial affection, with chronic catarrh	Entire recovery doubtful	Slight improvement
J. S. (male)	40	23	4 months	29th Oct.	Ditto ditto	Long treatment requisite, but the cure probable	Has only been twice treated
P. C. "	25	499	4 years	30th Oct.	Ditto ditto, with rheumatism	Ditto ditto	Improving; but the patient living out of town, does not attend regularly
A. F. (female)	41	246	2 years	28th Dec. 1838.	Mercurial affection, with ulcers	Very difficult to cure, the chief affection being mercurial	Slow but continual improvement; all the ulcers are healed but one
J. F. (male)	37	852	20 months	4th Oct.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Great improvement
J. D. "	40	850	12 years	9th Aug.	Caries of the nasal bones from syphilis and mercury	The caries being far advanced, most likely the whole of the nasal bones will be lost	Remains much the same
M. C. (female)	25	814		1st June	Caries of the nasal cartilages, with induration of the face	Very serious, and even if cured will require long treatment	Slight improvement.
R. K. "	23	278	6 years	7th Sept.	Couperosis, chronic, with dyspepsia	Very serious, will require long treatment	General health restored; the disease of the skin slightly ameliorated

Name and Sex.	Age.	No. of Entries.	How long ill before coming into the Dispensary.	When Admitted.	Disease.	Prognosis.	Result.
	yrs.				<i>Eruptive, Scrofulous, and Mercurial Affections.</i>		
M. M. (female)	8	56	1 year	25th Nov.	Scrofulous erysipelas, chronic, in the lips and nose	Favourable	Cured
S. S. "	17	10	4 "	22nd Oct.	Ditto, ulcer and caries of the metatarsal and metacarpal bones	Serious, the disease being in a very advanced stage, but a probability of cure after a long course of antipsoric treatment	Improvement in the foot, none in the hand
J. S. (male)	2	63	9 months	8th Oct.	Ditto, affection and caries of ditto ditto in an advanced stage	Serious, but not incurable	General improvement
H. S. "	2	794	from birth	3rd May	Ditto ditto, with worms	Ditto ditto	Improving
R. B. (female)	12	68	7 years	29th Nov.	Ditto ditto, with scabby eruption on the nose and skin	Favourable	Great improvement
T. B. (male)	13	60	6 "	28th Nov.	Ditto do. on the neck and ankles	Serious, but curable by long treatment	Much the same
R. B. "	26	7	1 "	21st Oct.	Sequelæ of scabies after large doses of sulphur	Will recover after long treatment	Slight improvement
J. D. (female)	76	59	1 "	28th No.	Itching eruption and varicose veins	May be relieved, but the cure not probable from her age	Ditto ditto
L. T. "	6	25	3 days	5th Nov.	Scarlatina	Favourable	Cured
F. T. (male)	28	32	3½ months	11th Nov.	Severe sprain, with mercurial affection	Favourable but requiring long treatment	Sprain much better; no change in the mercurial affection
T. S. "		69		19th July	Paralysis of the extensors of the hands from lead	Doubtful, the disease being caused by lead, and as he still continues working with it	Great improvement at present
S. F. (female)	44	24		3rd Oct.	Severe sprain (doubtful whether there be a fracture), with extension of the ligaments of the wrist	Serious	Improving
P. H. (male)	64	58	1½ years	28th Nov.	Incipient paralysis	Very serious	Uncertain from irregular attendance

<i>Affections of Ears and Eyes.</i>								
C. S. (female)	21	30	3	8th Nov.	Deafness	Very difficult to cure	None as yet; does not attend regularly	
E. S. "	43	54	5	22nd Nov.	Ditto, with affection of stomach	Favourable as to the general health, doubtful as to the deafness	Ditto ditto	
W. K. (male)	17	11	several yrs.	23rd Oct.	Ditto, with herpetic eruption	Serious	Gradual improvement of both affections	
W. H. "	12	20	5 years	20th Oct.	Ditto, with suppuration in the ears	Favourable	Improving	
W. M. "					Ditto, total, with disordered digestion	Will recover from the disorder of the digestion, but little chance for the deafness	Nearly well in his general health	
W. C. "	78	66	since birth	14th Oct.	Ditto, with discharge from the ears	May recover after long course of treatment	No improvement in the hearing	
A. K. (female)	18	62	5 years	8th Oct.	Ditto, with disordered menstruation	Will recover as to the general health, uncertain as to the deafness, unless after long antipsoric treatment	Slight improvement	
E. J. "	9	57	1 year	26th Nov.	Strabismus	Difficult to remove, will require long treatment.	As above	
							Has been only once	

THE LONDON
HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

No. 31, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN,

FOR ADMINISTERING ADVICE AND MEDICINES, GRATUITOUSLY,
TO THE POOR INHABITANTS OF THE METROPOLIS
AND ITS VICINITY.

Supported by Life and Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies.

THE objects of the Gentlemen engaged in the formation of this Institution, are to enable the lower classes, and such as may once have been in a higher sphere, but are now reduced in circumstances, to partake of the benefits arising from the introduction into this country of the Homœopathic Medicine ;

To provide suitable accommodation for those members of the medical profession, who may wish for an opportunity of witnessing the application, action, and results of the medicines employed ; and, finally,

To assist the student in acquiring a knowledge of the practical application of its doctrines.

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